

## KENTUCKE GAZETTE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1789.

X 13 TON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

THE time being come when in the opinion of the subscriber, the surveys of the Miami purchase may be carried on with safety; The Indians for the present being avowedly pacific in that quarter; those gentlemen who have applied for business in that department are hereby notified that the surveying is begun, and such as are still desirous of employment, may repair to Mr. Ludlow who is on the ground to superintend the business and communicate the terms: None need apply who expect cash for their services, no surveying fees being as yet on hand; if land at a quarter of a dollar per acre and the fees of surveying and registering will answer, Land Warrants shall be issued on the work's being well done. Mr. Ludlow will immediately assign business to gentlemen found by him to be of ability in that branch of the mathematics, and so many having undertaken the service, employ will soon be over.

The subscriber begs leave to remind those persons who have applied for Miami land, that the surveying and registering fees are much wanted: So is also one half of the purchase money of such as expect to have the land at a quarter of a dollar per acre: The subscriber must consider all former applications at the before mentioned price, as null, wherein the surveying and registering fees are not paid by the first of next month; and one half of the purchase money by the first day of March ensuing; the other moiety of the purchase money must be paid by the first of May next. Certificates are rising at New-York and Philadelphia, and such land, as are not paid for by the first of May, must be paid for in liquidated certificates at the then selling price of the land before Warrants can be issued to applicants.

The subscriber is obliged to pay to the Treasury of the United States near one hundred thousand dollars in Certificates by the first of June next, therefore cannot without injury to himself be delayed the payment longer than May. If any purchaser wishes a longer credit, he must give a much higher price for the land.

JOHN CLEVES SYMME.

Line Lane, Jan. 5th 1789. (b 21 c)

JUST OPENED

AND for Sale by John Rhea at his Store at Scott's Ware House on the Kentucky, a very general Assortment of Dry Goods Hard Ware and groceries, for which cash, Tobacco, ginseng, Furs, viz. Beaver, Racoons, Foxes, Wild cats, and Otter skins, will be taken in payment.

## JUST OPENED by

TEGARDEN &amp; MCULLOUGH

At their Store in Lexington, next door above Mellis, Alex. and J. Parker's Store, a general Assortment of Merchandise, viz.

BROAD Cloth,  
Cassimer & Flannel,  
Negro Cotton,  
Velvets and Corduroy,  
Jeans and Fullians,  
Camblets,  
Moreen,  
Durans,  
Shaloon,  
Joans Spinning,  
Irish Linens and Apron Check,  
Bed ticking,  
Chints, Calico and printed linens,  
Motte and Persians,  
Silk Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,  
Lawn Gawz and Kenting do.  
Sewing Silk and Twist,  
Hair and flowered Ribbon,  
Tulle,  
Mens Worsted Hosiery,  
Rose and Striped Blankets,  
Men and Women Shoes,  
Mens and Boys hats,  
Shoe and Knee buckles,  
Coat and Jacket buttons,  
Pen and Curteau knives,  
Razors and Shaving boxes,  
Scissors and Sleeve buttons,  
Men's and Women's Crooked Combs,  
Coarse and fine Combs,  
Pins and Needles,  
Table knives and forks,  
Large and small looking glasses,  
Writing paper,  
Powder plates and basons,  
10d. Nails,  
Window glass,  
Tacks and hoeses,  
Girth and straining web,  
Girth & bridle buckles,  
Curb and snaffle bridle bits,  
Men's and Women's stirrups,  
Plated and steel spurs,  
Chisels and Gimblets,  
Table butts and wood screws,  
Desk mounding,  
Powder & Lead,  
Cotton wool and tow cards,  
Feathers,  
Queens ware plates & bowls,  
Tea cups and saucers,  
Glass ware assorted,  
Tin cups,  
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,  
Loaf Sugar,  
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, & Cloves,  
Ginger, & Pepper,  
Coppers, Almon and brimstone,  
Spirits and Lisbon Wine,  
Frying pans and castings.

Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

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AN E C D O T E .

SHUTTER, the Comedian being in company one evening with a very personable character, who nevertheless at times affected plainness, who was blowing a curious snuff-box to the company, and being asked what it was made of, replied, the rind of Chesbire cheese. That's all, answered Shutter. Why so positive, Ned? replied another that sat by you have not seen the box. What if I have not, said he, I say, if it's box, had been made of the rind of Chesbire cheese he would have it long ago.

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THE Subscribers have now added to their general Assortment of dry Goods Groceries &c. &c. a complete Assortment of medicines, which they will as usual dispose of on moderate terms.

PETER JANUARY &amp; SON.

Likewise a quantity of military land Warrants for sale.

## AN ACT

Concerning the erection of KENTUCKY into an Independent STATE.

[Passed the 19th, of Dec. 1788.]

WHEREAS it is represented to this General Assembly, that it is the desire of the good people in the District of Kentucky, that the same should be separated from this Commonwealth whereof it is a part, and be formed into an independent member of the American confederacy, and it is judged that such a partition of the Commonwealth is rendered expedient by the remote situation of the more fertile and populous part of the said district, & by the interjacent natural impediments to a convenient and regular Communication therewith.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That in the month of May next, on the respective court days of the counties within the said district, and at the respective places of holding courts therein, Representatives to continue in appointment for one year, and to compose a Convention, with the powers and for the purposes herein after mentioned, shall be elected by the free male inhabitants of each county above the age of twenty one years, in like manner, as Delegates to the General Assembly have been elected within the said district, in the proportions following: In the county of Jefferson, shall be elected five Representatives; in the county of Nelson, five Representatives; in the county of Fayette, five Representatives; in the county of Bourbon, five Representatives; in the county of Mercer five Representatives; in the county of Lincoln five Representatives; in the county of Madison, five Representatives; in the county of Woodford, five Representatives; and in the county of Mason, five Representatives: Provided, that no free male inhabitant above the age of twenty one years shall vote in any other, except the county in which he resides. That full opportunity may be given to the good people, of exercising their right of suffrage on an occasion so interesting to them, each of the officers holding such elections, shall continue the same from day to day, passing over Sunday, for five days including the first day, and shall cause this act to be read on each day immediately preceding the opening of the election, at the door of the court house or other convenient place. Each of the said officers shall deliver to each person duly elected a Representative, a certificate of his election, and shall moreover transmit a general return to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, to be by him laid before the Convention. For every neglect of any of the duties here by enjoined on such officer, he shall forfeit one hundred Pounds, to be recovered by action of debt, by any person suing for the same. The said Convention shall be held at Danville, on the twentieth day of July next, and shall and may proceed, after choosing a President and other proper officers, and settling the proper rules of proceeding, to consider & determine whether it be expedient for, and bethe will of, the good people of the said district, that the same be erected into an independent state, on the terms and conditions following: (first) That the boundary between the proposed state and Virginia, shall remain the same, as at present separates the district from the residue of the Commonwealth. (Second) That the proposed state shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public and domes-

tic debt of this Commonwealth. (Third) That all private rights and interests in lands within the said district, derived from the laws of Virginia prior to such separation, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed state, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in this state. (Fourth) That the lands within the proposed state of non-resident proprietors, shall not in any case be taxed higher than the lands of residents, at any time prior to the admission of the proposed state to a vote by its delegates in Congress, where such non residents reside out of the United States, nor at any time either before or after such admission, where such non-residents reside in this Commonwealth, within which this stipulation shall be reciprocal; or where such non residents reside within any other of the United States, which shall declare he same to be reciprocal within its limits, nor shall a neglect of cultivation or improvement of any land within either the proposed state or this Commonwealth, belonging to non-residents, citizens of the other, subject such non residents to forfeiture or other penalty, within the term of six years after the admission of the said state into the federal union. (Fifth) That no grant of land warrant, to be issued by the proposed state, shall interfere with any warrant heretofore issued from the land office of Virginia, which shall be located or laid within the said district now within thereto, on or before the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety. (Sixth) That the unlocated lands within the said district, which stand appropriated by the laws of this Commonwealth, to individuals or descriptions of individuals, for military or other services, shall be exempt from the disposition of the proposed state, and shall remain subject to be disposed of by the Commonwealth of Virginia, according to such appropriation, until the Congress of the United States shall receive the proposed state into the federal union; and thereafter the residue of all lands remaining within the limits of the said district, shall be subject to the disposition of the proposed state; saving and reserving to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia lines on state and continental establishment, their representatives and assignees, their right to lands under the several donations of this Commonwealth, who shall not be restrained or limited as to time, in making their respective locations or completing their surveys, by any thing in this act contained, nor by any act of the proposed state, without the future consent of the Legislature of Virginia. (Seventh) That the use and navigation of the river Ohio so far as the territory of the proposed state, or the territory which shall remain within the limits of this Commonwealth lies thereon, shall be free & common to the citizens of the United States: Provided however, that five members assembled shall be a sufficient number to adjourn from day to day, and to issue writs for supplying vacancies which may happen, from deaths, resignations or refusals to act; a majority of the whole shall be a sufficient number to choose a President, settle the proper rules of proceeding, authorize any number to summon a Convention during a recess, and to act in all other instances where a greater number is not expressly required; two thirds of the whole shall be a sufficient number to determine on the expediency of forming the said district into an independent state, on the aforesaid terms and conditions: Provided, that a majority of the whole number to be elected, concur therein.



And be it further enacted, That if the said Convention shall approve of the erection of the said district into an independent state, on the foregoing terms and conditions, they shall and may proceed to effect a day, posterior to the first day of November one thousand seven hundred and ninety, on which the authority of this Commonwealth of its laws, under the exceptions aforesaid, shall cease and determine forever over the proposed state, and the said articles become a solemn compact, mutually binding on the parties, and unalterable by either, without the consent of the other. Provided however, that prior to the first day of September one thousand seven and ninety, the Congress of the United States shall assent to the erection of the said district into an independent state, and shall agree, that the proposed state shall immediately after the day to be fixed as aforesaid, posterior to the first day of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety, or at some convenient time future thereto, be admitted into the federal union. And to the end, that no period of anarchy may happen to the good people of the proposed state, it is to be understood, that the said Convention shall have authority to take the necessary provisional measures for the election and meeting of a Convention, at some time prior to the day fixed for the determination of the authority of this Commonwealth and of its laws over the said district, and posterior to the first day of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety aforesaid, with full power and authority to frame a fundamental Constitution of Government for the proposed state, and to declare what laws shall be in force therein, until the same shall be abrogated or altered by the legislative authority acting under the Constitution. So to be framed and established. Provided that no act of the said Convention, or of the legislature of the proposed state, shall invalidate or affect the rights, titles or interests of any persons or description of persons herein before secured or granted. This act shall be transmitted by the Executive, to the Representatives of this Commonwealth in Congress, who are hereby instructed, to use their endeavors to obtain from Congress a speedy act to the effect above specified.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE SHADES.

From the Tortorean GAZETTE.

A letter to the Kentuckians, dated, Pandemonium, the 15th, of the first month, in the Year of Darkness, 5789.

MY ONCE DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

SINCE my arrival to these fable regions, I have understood that your Public Writers have made a great noise upon my departure from the regions of the Sun. In that world of lying vanities, where you are yet sojourning, every thing is viewed through the medium of prejudice and passion: an astonishing instance of this truth, is the impression which the word HELL makes upon the fancies of all the living. It is generally supposed by the angry part of mankind, that nothing but terror and despair prevails in this abode of the DAMNED; but my great satisfaction I have found here a very different scene of things, we are not all in a miserable condition, nor yet are we free from the administration of justice, as many of the polite hope to be. Our citizens are divided into three classes: the first and most extensive, contains those who have incurred the displeasure of the UNIVERSAL KING: these may be called the common people of hell, who live forever wretched, as they do in all countries, where they are subject to taxation. The second class contains those who have incurred just censure, for such transgressions, as injure their fellow-men, and yet upon amendment are pardonable by the MERCIFUL JUDGE: to these all hell is a purgatory, where they wander about in anxious suspense, like the Kentucky politicians till their faults have been forgotten by censorious men. The third class contains those who have excited the displeasure of mankind, by involuntary failings, or by opposing through a sense of duty the prejudices and passions of others, there may be called the volunteers of hell, who are subject to no

uncertainties, and pursue whatever course they like best; to these all hell is an Elysium, and like the Israelites in Egypt they enjoy a shining light in the midst of darkness. Among these I have the honor to be placed by the CHARITABLE condemnation of your politicians, for whom it will be well, if they can all trace with the same ease the path which I have trod before them. In return for the obliging monument which they have erected to my glory, I send this information, to prove that I cannot be outdone in generosity, and that gratitude is as flourishing a virtue and honor as respectable a name with us as with them. (The first step I have taken in return or their Epitaph, was to set up in Capital Letters the names of those whom I thought peculiarly worthy of succeeding me in my descent, because their works above have eminently merited censure. These names I have denoted by their Initials etc. one of the most public gages which admit the damned to these dreary dominions, annexing some note of the causes which have subjected each to reprobation: for example, one is to be a capital figure among the VULGAR here for betraying his country; another for cruelty to his Servants; a third for insulting the poor; a fourth for violently abusing the Christian Religion &c. One is to be a wanderer in purgatory, for displaying too violent a party spirit; another for propagating scandal, &c. One is to be a new Volunteer for publishing the truth with freedom, and vindicating the laws of his country; another for pointing out the villainy of the great &c. &c. Running through the names of all those who have been dignified by reproach from either party in the Kentucky Gazette. Since then it requires so little trouble to confine a man to the infernal world, and every one who distinguishes himself or is pointed out by others, for any remarkable error, virtue, or misfortune, is sure to pay a visit to these realms. I charitably recommend it to every public disputant, to make his appearance here with as good a face as possible. Indeed I am apprehensive in the present state of affairs among you, very few of your Politicians will be left behind. As I know them to be exceedingly curious in stating the interests of new Governments; and highly animated with the prospect of rising dignities; I have subjoined a brief scale of political honors, in the court of Pandemonium. 1st. Political Soldiers. 2. Political Priests, 3. Political Lawyers, 4th. Political Farmers, 5th. Political Mechanics, 6th. Political Poets. Hoping that this information will rapidly increase the population of my present country, which is really more desirable than the conjectures of the learned in your world have represented it, and that crowds of writers will through your Press, in hopes of such damnable preferment.

I am gentlemen as your (or vice

THE DEAD VALERIUS.

N. B. One of our Poets who is a furious spirit has just belowed forth the following lines, which I give you as a specimen of infernal inspiration.

COME hither ye Kentucky train,  
Who hope for glory there in vain,  
Dismiss your tow ring expectation:  
And taste the joys of reprobation:  
For peace has no delights for you,  
Who always push for something new;  
The road of strife is vastly pretty  
That leads to Pandemonium City.  
Invent and publish frequent lies;  
If you would gain the sulphur prize;  
Proclaim your rage to ev'ry nation,  
And make your sport of reputation,  
Through all the world your venom spread,  
Nor spare the living nor the dead,  
Each printed sheet let malice stain,  
And never lift your pens in vain:  
The more you scold, the more you rise,  
And more attract the Devil's eyes,  
Who will bestow his benediction  
On those who deal in Hellish fiction.  
Whole fancies flies on eager pinion  
To paint the joys of his dominion.  
With truth these accents I proclaim,  
And plunge beneath the liquid flame.

LONDON, September 27.  
GREAT complaints are made at the inactivity of the Russian armies; and in Petersburg, the people are not much better satisfied with their allies, having been more successful when singly opposed to the Turks in the last war, than they now are, with the assistance of the Emperor.

The accounts about six weeks since from the camp of the emperor, stated, that no Turkish army was at hand, or any where to be heard of. All the boasted discipline and military science of the Austrians were torpid or neglected, till they felt the impetuous Ottomans about their ears, clipping the wings of the Eagle in every quarter.

The imperial Banner being an Eagle spread, the Turks thought it but proper that it should be put to flight.

An evening paper has the following article. An anonymous letter from Ruffels, just come to hand, contains the following interesting articles of intelligence: "The Emperor is vanquished -- forty thousand French are coming into this country" -- "The Stadtholder and his Princes are fled to Berlin. Holland is in a civil war. The French troops are gone to join the patriots."

A capture of a ship, laden with gunpowder, could not be more welcome to the Turks, than the Swedes late prize of a Russian Ergate, laden with 120 cannons, and those cannons were brass, and intended for the fleet. They are now however safe at Marstrand, and are now for the fleet of Sweden.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam August 20.

"You think in England that tranquility and good order are restored in this city; but I can assure you, you are greatly mistaken. The disputes between the Orange party and the patriots, as they call themselves, are frequent and tumultuous: They are animated with an implacable resentment against each other, which flows itself in daily disturbances in the streets and public houses. Government has suspended the liberty of the press, and almost all the letters are opened at the post office; this is my reason for sending this by an English sailor, who puts to sea this evening.

The Turkish artillery was never better served than during the present war. For this they are indebted to Jones an Englishman.

Prussia, as well as Britain and Holland, with the powers of Russia and Austria somewhat humbled. -- None of them will, therefore, be serious in their mediation with the Turks, who are increasing in confidence and military knowledge every day by the sight of the European officers in their service, many of whom are Frenchmen; and it is very singular that his most Christian Majesty has not yet seriously attempted to recall them.

RICHMOND, Dec 3

Extract of a letter from Lisbon dated September 11.

"By yesterday's post we had advice from Sweden, that the Swedes were masters of the Russians every way; that they had made above 3,000 men prisoners. By the same post we had also a confirmation of the defeat of the Russian fleet; -- that the Swedes had captured one ship of the line and two frigates; one ship of the line sunk.

ALL those who have taken lots of the land belonging to the Transylvania Seminary and who have not got their Leases will please to send the names of those persons whose lives are to be the term of their Leases to Col. William Ward, in time for him to make out the said leases before March Court, when they will also attend to have them executed.

W. WARD } Agents  
R. JOHNSON }  
R. TODD }

Jan. 15, 1789

## WANTED

AS an Apprentice to the black-smiths business a young lad of good character and age or ability immediately to enter upon business. Enquire of the Printer. Jan. 29, 1789. (2325)

A Large company will meet at the Crab-Orchard on the sixteenth of next month in order to make an early flat next morning through the Wilderness. Jan. 28, 1789

## NEW STORE

Just opposite the new Court-House. The subscriber has just received a large and general Assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES with a quantity of Nails of different sizes, of his own manufacturing; all which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as possible, for Cash, Indian Corn, Tobacco, Butter, Tallow, and Hogs lard. JOHN DUNCAN.

Of whom may be had

A collection of Books, in Divinity, Law and Phisic; several entertaining Histories; some English and Latin School Books; a variety of Books for the instruction and entertainment of Children; American Magazines and Museums of the latest dates; also Parchment, Deed, and Letter Paper, Sealing Wax, Waters, also Anderson's Scissors.

\*\* Any of the above described Country Produce will be received at General Scott's, where a Receipt will be given that will qualify the bearer to receive Goods in Lexington. Lexington, Dec. 25, 1788.

ROBERT BARR

Has lately imported a large and general Assortment of

WOOLLENS, camblets, deerants, thalloons, callimancoes, Irish linens, cutlery, hard ware, nails, glass, Queens ware, pewter, dye stuffs, with a fresh assortment of Medicine, and a few casks of excellent Madeira wine; with a number of articles too tedious to mention here, which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, Pork, and Corn. tf.

Lexington, Dec. 26, 1788.

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I Hereby give notice, that the law, establishing a Town at the mouth of Limestone, will probably be altered: And I do hereby forbid the Trustees, from acting under the former law, and further forewarn all persons from purchasing John May's land, under the Description of John May's and Simon Kenton's, as John May, and Simon Kenton have no such land, and of course, whatever is done under the former law, will be considered as null and void. JOHN MAY.

Jan. 7th, 1789 (b 21 c)

BON MOT OF CHARLES FOX RECEIVING one day a box on the ear from his father at a public dinner, he struck the next person in the same manner, and desired it might go round the table till it came to his father again.